

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

NIRLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, Chicago.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond & West.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, Stalling & Rogers.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, Playing With Fire.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 634 Broadway, Playing With Fire.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, Horseshoe Position—Mother Goose—Six Dollars of Cash.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, Day and Evening—Anti-Slavery—Living Curiosities, Ac.—Rock Palace.

BRANTON'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broadway, Berkelmans, Rogers, Danes, Ac.—Used L.P.

NIRLO'S SALOON, Broadway, Horseshoe Position—Mother Goose—Six Dollars of Cash.

CANTERBURY CONCERT SALOON, 88 Broadway, Danes, Berkelmans, Ac.

New York, Sunday, November 11, 1860.

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

New York Herald—California Edition.

The mail steamer Northern Light, Capt. Tinsley, will leave for San Francisco, at noon, for Aspinwall.

The mail for California and other parts of the Pacific will close at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

The New York Herald—California Edition—containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, with a large quantity of local and miscellaneous matter, will be published at nine o'clock in the morning.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents.

Subscribers will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News.

Our despatches from various points at the South represent the secession excitement as steadily increasing, and the reports are corroborated by the proceedings of the Legislatures and public meetings in that section. Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, and Mr. Chesnut, of South Carolina, have both resigned their posts as United States Senators. The South Carolina Legislature yesterday passed the bill ordering a State Convention of the people. The Convention will meet on the 17th of December next. A report recommending the passage of a bill authorizing the banks to suspend specie payments was made, and unanimously adopted. It is stated in our Washington despatches that a report prevailed there last evening that the President was about to propose the calling a Convention of delegates from all the States to take into consideration the present deplorable condition of the country. In this city yesterday all descriptions of public securities again depreciated.

A despatch from Springfield, Illinois, the residence of the President elect, published in another column, will give the public an insight into the probable composition of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet.

By the arrival of the pony express at St. Joseph, we have news from San Francisco to the 1st ult., and later accounts from Oregon. The news from California is unimportant. The New Almaden quick-silver mine case was progressing in the Circuit Court. The counsel on both sides had created a sensation by each occupying a week in the delivery of their argument. The steamer Moses Taylor, the pioneer of a new line between San Francisco and New York, was advertised to sail on the 19th inst. The fare in the first cabin was fixed at one hundred and fifty dollars. The markets at San Francisco were quite active. The accounts from Oregon state that the reports of massacres of emigrants by the Snake Indians were greatly exaggerated.

By the arrival of the Bienville at New Orleans we have advices from Havana to the 5th inst. The sugar market was dull, and freights continued depressed. The accounts of the sugar crop were satisfactory.

The steamship Fulton sailed from this port yesterday for Southampton and Havre, with ninety-three passengers and \$185,000 in specie. The Vigo also sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with \$1,000 in specie and 120 passengers.

Accounts from Mexico, received by way of New Orleans, state that Marquez, with five thousand men, had occupied Queretaro, and that the liberals had saved \$100,000 worth of church property.

The Clarendon Hotel, at Buffalo, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The flames spread with such rapidity that it is supposed several of the inmates of the hotel perished. A man named Carland was burned to death, and H. Q. Chamberlain, an oyster dealer, jumped from a fourth story window and was instantly killed. It was also reported that four servant girls perished.

Major Beauregard, of the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, in place of Colonel Deland. He will enter upon his duties at the close of the approaching examination of the cadets.

The inclemency of the weather yesterday had a tendency to check operations in some branches of trade. The sale of cotton embraced about 4,000 bales, including in which were about 2,000 in transit. The market closed with tolerable firmness, especially for lots to trade, but rather dull for parcels in store. Flour was firmly held, with moderate sales. The chief demand was for export. Wheat was in active demand for export, but the supplies being large, prices for some grades favored purchasers. Corn was heavy and lower, and sales moderate. Pork was firm, with sales of new mess at \$19 1/2 a \$19 3/4, and new prime at \$14 a \$14 1/2. Sugar was heavy, yet fair sales were made, and embraced about 500 hds and 700 boxes. Coffee was quiet, and freights some less active and buoyant to English ports.

MORALITY OUT WEST.—The immorality of New York is a favorite theme with country editors. In another week or two the Chicago press will have sufficient to occupy itself with in this way at home. The great divorce case of Burch vs. Burch, which is to be tried within the next fortnight, will, it is said, furnish a richer treat to scandal mongers than any similar issue which has come before our Northern courts. The plaintiff is a banker moving in the best society of Chicago, whilst the defendant, his wife, is niece to one of our railroad magnates and leading politicians of the State of New York. Large sums of money have been spent by both parties in getting up evidence to blacken and destroy each other's character. Witnesses have been hunted up in all parts of the country; early antecedents have been diligently investigated, and even the surroundings of childhood narrowly inquired into, to strengthen the case on both sides. From all appearances this trial promises to be one of the most remarkable in the catalogue of domestic difficulties which have formed the subject of a legal contest, and will present an edifying insight into the constitution of society out West. The famous case of Carstang vs. Shaw is said to fall far short of it in the interest and piquancy of its revelations, the parties moving in a sphere of society in which social and religious observances are supposed to be strictly adhered to. In presence of the startling exposure of the small virtues of New York society, it is said, pale into insignificance, and assume the mild Catholic form of venial sins.

The Aspect of Secession—Manifest Duty of the South, the North and the President Elect.

The aspect of the secession movement presents little change from that which it presented on the first conviction that Mr. Lincoln had received a majority of the votes of the electoral college. In the South the alarm and agitation continue unabated, and the North is beginning to contemplate the possible evil results to trade and industry that will follow a secession movement in the Southern States.

It is evident that all parties are waiting for the smoke of battle to clear away and the first ebullitions of passion to subside, in order that a calm view may be taken of the field, enabling us to see what positions have been lost or won, and what course is best to be pursued under the circumstances. Already there are certain great results looming up clearly to view which should have an important influence on public men everywhere, in their discussions as to the best policy to be followed for the interests of the whole country and of the several sections that compose it.

First among these is the important and overshadowing fact that a very large majority of the popular vote of the country is opposed to Mr. Lincoln; that he has been elected by a minority vote through the division of his opponents; that this division of the national sentiment in opposition to the black republican policy was brought about by the persistent ambition, the folly and the criminal selfishness of politicians and party leaders. Next in importance to this we have another remarkable fact, which is that the minority vote in the Northern States, which has stood firmly against the fanaticism of the hour, exceeds in its aggregate by at least two-fifths the whole united vote of the Southern States—this being about 1,100,000; while the opposition vote of the North has reached probably 1,500,000. A third result, already visible on the great battle field of national politics, is the returns of the Congressional elections, which show that Mr. Lincoln will have both branches of Congress opposed to him from the very start, as will be seen by the following table—

CLASSIFICATION OF THE THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

THE NEW SENATE.

Total number of Senators..... 66

Already elected—Republicans..... 30-6

Do. Opposition..... 36-6

To be elected—Republicans..... 5

Do. Opposition..... 7-2

Opposition majority..... 8

THE NEW HOUSE.

Already elected—Republicans..... 97

Do. Opposition..... 56

To be elected—Republicans..... 9

Do. Opposition..... 75

Total number of representatives..... 237

Whole number of opposition..... 131

Whole number of republicans..... 106

Opposition majority..... 25

These three great facts mark out to us the general outlines of the policy that should be pursued by the patriotic and national sentiment of the country. North and South, demonstrating as they do these great truths.

That Mr. Lincoln, even if so disposed, can do nothing against the vital interests of the South during the first two years of his administration, inasmuch as his party is in a minority in both houses of Congress.

That, in the Union, the South has allies in the North more numerous than its own vote, and which have every probability of becoming preponderating if moderate counsels prevail.

That the present preponderating party in the Northern States has within itself the seeds of an early disintegration, in the anomalous character of its elements—comprising fanatic anti-slavery men and moderate free soilers, high tariff men and free traders, violent opposers of the Fugitive Slave law, and conservative republicans who sustain it—and in the personal struggles among its leaders, which have already begun, for the spoils.

That consequently Mr. Lincoln's administration will be without real power in the country, and form merely a transition administration during the revolutionary period in politics, between the breaking up of all the old parties and the coming in of the new, just as John Quincy Adams' administration was a transition one between the breaking up of the old historical republican party, which ruled up to 1824, and the democratic, which dominated from 1828.

With these facts and truths before us, we cannot hesitate in saying that it is best for the whole country, and best even for the South, to remain in the Union. Without secession the equality of the States can be vindicated, and the rights of the South sustained; with secession both South and North enter upon a sea of troubles, whose boundaries no man can perceive, and no man can say that the rights of the South can be more perfectly sustained out of the Union than within it. With this general line of policy before us we can descend to some of the details of the conflict which are already apparent.

First, as regards the South. In the events which transpired at Charleston and Baltimore, during the months of May and June last, the public men of the South have a practical fore-shadowing of the course they should now pursue. Had Mr. Yancey and the members who succeeded with him remained in the Charleston Convention, nominations satisfactory to the South would have been made, and there can be no doubt that they would have been elected, and the present crisis avoided. This they saw soon after they had taken their course, and they tried to remedy their error at Baltimore. But the passions of men had then become excited, and it was too late. So now if five States secede they will destroy the anti-republican majority now existing in both houses of Congress, and consolidate the black republican party in the North by giving it a working majority, as will be seen by the following table—

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM SECESSION STATES.

South Carolina..... 2

Georgia..... 2

Alabama..... 2

Florida..... 2

Mississippi..... 2

Total..... 10

Present conservative majority..... 8

Even without a secession movement on the part of Texas and Louisiana, which have jointly a representation of four Senators and six representatives, the South can destroy the preponderance of its own friends in Congress by hasty and impetuous action.

As regards the North: National men must perceive that this fanatical antagonism to the South cannot be permitted to preponderate among us. The Southern States, though in a minority, have in the Union an equality of rights with those of the North. Their popula-

tion increases in an equal ratio with ours, and hence they cannot, with justice or safety to themselves, be excluded from the unoccupied Territories, or belied in with free States, as the black republicans term it. In thirty years—within the lives of the living statesmen—their four millions of African slaves will have become eight millions. They cannot be freed, they cannot be admitted to equal political rights with the white race. Look at the vote on the negro suffrage question on Tuesday last, in this State, which was ten to one against the black race, while Lincoln's majority reached forty thousand. The white man instinctively refuses to admit them to social equality, and they cannot be annihilated. The equality in the Union, their right to the privilege of natural expansion of the States possessing this African population, with the necessary institution of its social subjection, must be admitted in the North, or the South must seek safety out of the Union.

In this state of affairs the President elect has a high and an imperative duty to perform. He should announce at once the policy he will pursue in his administration, and that policy should be one of peace and conciliation. He should proclaim his determination to enforce the Fugitive Slave law in the free States, and to respect all the provisions of the constitution guaranteeing the equality of the States. And more than this, the moderate and conservative men of the North, the merchants, manufacturers and operatives, who have voted for him, should at once call public meetings and announce their determination to support Mr. Lincoln in a policy of peace and conciliation towards the South. If this is done, wisdom may prevail and the country be saved from the impending dangers that have sprung from the proclaiming of an "irrepressible conflict" between the North and the South.

The Fall in Stocks in Wall Street Yesterday—The Rebound from the South.

The secession movement at the South is beginning to work its results at the North. In Wall street it fell severely yesterday. Stocks fell from 3 to 2 1/2 per cent, as may be seen by reference to our money article. And this, we fear, is not the end, but only little more than the beginning of the depreciation and decline of all securities. From the following table it will be seen that in one month stocks have declined, some five, some ten, some twelve and some fifteen per cent—

Stocks.

Oct. 10..... 10

Nov. 10..... 10

Massachusetts..... 5 1/2

Tennessee..... 9 1/2

Virginia..... 9 1/2

New York Central..... 58 1/2

Pamlico..... 12 1/2

R.R. Bonds..... 35 1/2

Reading..... 47 1/2

Hudson River..... 31 1/2

Hartford..... 21 1/2

Rock Island..... 72 1/2

Galena..... 48 1/2

Toledo..... 46 1/2

Illinois Central..... 65 1/2

Michigan Central..... 47 1/2

Michigan Southern guaranteed..... 47 1/2

Here, then, are the fruits of the election of Mr. Lincoln by a party pledged to the destruction of the social institutions of the South. The revolution at the North has produced revolution at the South, and the effect of that comes back again to the North, as curses and chickens come home to roost. Northern demagogues and desperadoes have sown the wind, and now the people of the North, led away by them, are beginning to reap the whirlwind. The first gusts of the tempest swept over Wall street yesterday. The banks, the merchants, the manufacturing interests, real estate, professional men, clerks, mechanics, artisans and artists, factory hands, the laboring classes, the shopkeepers and all ranks of society will soon be brought under its devastating power, unless some very decided and very speedy change for the better takes place in the relations between the North and South. Matters must either grow soon better or rapidly worse. Revolution never stands still; it must either go on or be put down. But the revolution at the South cannot be put down by force, as revolutions are put down in Europe by cannon and bayonets. This government is not so constructed. We have no standing army, and the people of this country do not mean ever to entrust one to their government. They are too jealous of their own liberties. Almost every man possesses arms and knows their use.

There is only one way in which this fearful evil can be arrested, and that is by going back to first principles, and honestly and honorably, and in good faith, carrying out the conditions on which the Union was agreed to by the several States. Every State in the Union but one was then a slave State, and had not the condition of restoring fugitive slaves and recognizing their labor as the property of their masters just as distinctly as any other property been adopted, there never would have been a federal Union at all. But when the Northern States, in consequence of the great influx of European emigrants who seek the North rather than the South on account of congeniality of climate—find that slave labor is no longer profitable to them, is that a valid reason why they should attempt to interfere with it in the South, where it is profitable, and where the climate is suited to negro labor and unsuited to white labor?

If the employment of slave labor at the South interfered with the free labor of the North it would still be the duty of the North to cheerfully submit to it, or leave the Union. But when it is clearly proved that, so far from interfering with free labor at the North, the slave labor of the South increases and multiplies Northern employment, gives scope to Northern enterprise, creates Northern commerce and manufactures, supplies Northern capital, enhances the value of real estate, and is the source of the accumulated wealth of the North, then it is not only perfidious to break faith with the South, but it is suicidal insanity, and Wall street has begun to find that out. Out the connection of the North with cotton and other staples of the South—take away the Southern market for Northern manufactures—and is it not as plain as that night follows day that commercial gloom and financial ruin must ensue? Even supposing (which is rather a violent supposition) that the most friendly terms should be established between the two sections after secession, and that free trade should prevail, England and France, with their cheap labor and trained skill and immense capital, could so undersell the manufacturers of the Northern States as to completely break them down. The very first effect would be to destroy the dry goods trade in the cities of the North, as the South would import directly for itself; the second, to reduce the wages of the factory employes to starvation prices; the next would be to stop the mills, and after that we can hardly say what would be the effect, with so many idle hands tempted

to crime and turbulence by their circumstances, and long taught by the republican journals the anarchical doctrine that "property is robbery." A pampered population, believing it to be doing God service to trample on the rights of property owners at the South, will not be very long scrupulous about the rights of property owners at the North, and in the end may probably arrive at the conclusion of helping themselves.

Let us, then, look the danger in the face. Let the republican merchants of this city set the example of retracting before it is too late, the error of their ways. Let them frankly come forward in a public meeting, convened at the Academy of Music and abjure abolition doctrines as the policy of their party, and declare their intention to uphold the inter-State spirit of the constitution. There is not a moment to be lost, for revolution, like a snowball, increases as it rolls, and it is the part of wisdom to stop it at once. And, above all, Mr. Lincoln ought to come out with a manifesto, by which he will throw oil on the troubled waters, by declaring that there is no irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free, and that both may be conducted forever in harmony by confining each to its proper sphere—the sphere which God and nature, soil and climate, have assigned to it.

SOMETHING GOOD OUT OF NAZARETH AT LAST.

We have published a good many absurd and stupid articles from the provincial press upon the city of New York, being moved to do so by a sense of duty. We believed that the best way to expose the ignorance and malevolence of the rural editors—fellows who come to the city for a spree and go cruising about on the Points, or in houses of ill fame—was to quote their own words. They don't hurt us a bit. Our people only laugh at them, and wonder that men who set themselves up as public guides and teachers, and are so accepted, will thus expose themselves to the ridicule and contempt of every person who is even moderately well informed. Once in a while, however, we come across a provincial editor who has a little more sense than the majority of his confederates. Such an one has written an article, which we copy from the Richmond Dispatch. "The City of New York" is the subject of the article referred to, and the writer pays a just tribute to the earnest, enterprising, steady going, Union loving people of the metropolis. As the Richmond writer says, New York stands out firmly for the Union, and he is quite safe in predicting that "this chivalrous metropolis will maintain her character to the last, and, if she loses all else in this contest, will not lose her honor."

The fact is that the city of New York occupies at the present juncture a prouder position than she ever before held. It has been pretty generally acknowledged that this city is like Paris, not only the chief place in a nation, but really the capital of a continent. We of New York supply the Western hemisphere, and we can justly claim to be the Empire City of America. But as yet we have only just commenced. By and by, when we have secured the success of the fusion ticket, and defeated the black republicans; when we have finished our Central Park and laid out the upper part of the island properly; when we have settled Dr. Cheever as Bishop of Congo river; elected Beecher, with a Sharpe's rifle on his shoulder, as captain of a company of Connecticut militia; made Tyng tell a straight story about Ball & Black's diamond customers; got the items of the Japanese bills from Brady, and the little account of the Prince of Wales' ball from Peter Cooper & Co., we intend to show our rural friends a city with at least two millions of inhabitants—a metropolis unequalled since the palmy days of old Rome, the mistress of the world.

If, however, Northern fanaticism should triumph over us, and the Southern States should exercise their undeniable right to secede from the Union, then the city of New York, the river counties, the State of New Jersey, and very likely Connecticut, would separate from those New England and Western States where the black man is put upon a pinnacle above the white. New York city is for the Union first, and the gallant and chivalrous South after wards.

ANOTHER CELEBRITY COMING.—A NEW GENERATION.

Rarely is coming—Rarely, the matchless subjugator of Bary steeds, the recipient of honors and decorations from royal and imperial hands, the tutor of chivaliers and dames with equestrian tastes, the wearer of medals awarded by several humane societies of England and Scotland, the modern Centaur. He is returning to his native land after a two years' absence, during which he astonished high and low with proofs of his wondrous skill in taming refractory brutes. And he brings with him his Bocephalus—the horse that nobody but himself could manage—that ferocious quadruped called Cruiser, who had been the terror of groom and stable boys, and who could not be got out of the stable of a country tavern by any means short of unroofing the building. Rarely leaves England to-morrow for the United States. Cruiser is already on his first voyage.

Here is an opportunity for a new and unique local sensation. We want one at this moment. The Prince of Wales has departed, the Presidential election is over, and here comes Rarely just in the nick of time to keep us from falling into a state of stupid lethargy. We can have a grand reception prepared for him. A cavalcade of all our best horsemen and Amazons can be formed to escort this American prince of horse tamers from the Battery to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. We can dispense with the Sixty-ninth regiment and all the brave infantry battalions of our volunteer militia; but if our cavalry regiments turn out, and General Sandford enter into a written stipulation that he will not delay the procession with his military reviews, we think they might be allowed to take part in the grand ceremony. Still we can do without them. The men who drive their fast teams on the Bloomingdale road, Long Island and Staten Island, and the equestrians of both sexes who frequent Central Park, will form a cavalcade, which, for elegance, magnificence and uniqueness, has never had a parallel anywhere.

And why should we not honor Mr. Rarely with a grand reception. He is one of those men whose talents have helped to make our country famous in other lands. Franklin and Morse taught the world how to harness the lightning. Steers has shown how to build fast yachts and clipper ships. McCormick has given them a reaper, and Hobbs a clock. Hoe constructs printing presses for our English cousins. Train is introducing our

system of city horse railroads. Kane and Hayes have signalled us at the Arctic regions. Our filibusters buckle on their swords and throw themselves into the ranks of Garibaldi, and the Benedic Boy has whipped Tom Sayers. In fact, in all departments of art and science, Americans have shown themselves first among the foremost. In his own useful way, Mr. Rarely has outstripped all the world. The very Arab marvels at his influence over the horse, and calls upon Allah to attest his wonderful power. Is it not then highly proper that we should extend a fitting reception to the great horse tamer? We feel assured that our suggestion will be acted on, and that Mr. Rarely will meet a welcome worthy of him. Vite Rarely!

THE SYRIAN RELIEF FUND.—It appears by a statement published by the Syrian Relief Committee that the sum forwarded from this country (\$20,000) is already exhausted, and that fresh exertions will have to be made to provide sustenance during the winter for the destitute Christian population of the Lebanon. We have no doubt that this fresh appeal will be cheerfully and liberally responded to by our people. There is no cause—political, religious or charitable—that does not promptly meet with assistance here. It is not long since we gave \$60,000 to assist the Pope, and \$10,000 to aid Garibaldi, thus proving at once our impartiality and universality of sympathy. When we can thus lavish money on both sides of the same question, we can well afford to bestow a little extra aid on the Eastern Christians, whose sufferings have a common claim on all classes of our fellow citizens.

Destructive Fire at Buffalo. SEVERAL PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—SERVANT GIRLS PROBABLY KILLED, ETC.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10, 1860.

A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning in the kitchen of the Clarendon Hotel, and, rapidly spreading, destroyed the main building, situated on the corner of Main and South Division streets, and the wing extending through to Washington street. The wing on South Division street was saved.

H. Q. Chamberlain, oyster dealer, jumped from the fourth story, and was almost instantly killed. Carland, of the firm of Carland & Bates, clothing, was burned to death. The building was owned by Orson Phelps, and valued at \$40,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$40,000 in New York and New England companies. The furniture, owned by Mr. Hodges, of the American Hotel, and Mr. Rickford, proprietor of the Clarendon, was mostly destroyed. Loss on furniture, about \$6,000; fully insured. Mr. H. Peabody, fruiterer, lost about \$3,000 above his insurance. Minor losses will make the total loss not far from \$120,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$60,000. There was a heavy rain falling at the time, which prevented the fire from spreading beyond the building. It is rumored that four servant girls are lost, and it is thought that many strangers may have perished. One man in the fourth story raised a window and exclaimed that he was a stranger and could not find the way out, and could not live another minute in his room, and begged the crowd to save him. He was not seen again.

News from Pike's Peak.

FORT KANE, Nov. 9, 1860.

The Western Stage Company's coach from Denver City, on Monday morning, passed here for Omaha at five P. M. yesterday, with the mails, a full load of passengers and the express matter. It brought no news of importance from Pike's Peak or the Plains.

The pony express going west to-day passed here at eleven A. M. being considerably delayed at the crossing. The California overland Central and Pajon pony express matter from St. Joseph, on Tuesday, passed here at five P. M. being considerably delayed at the crossing. Several hours behind time, caused by heavy rains.

There is a rumor current here that the pony express is to be discontinued between this place and St. Joseph, making this the Eastern terminus.

Two coaches of the overland express, which left Denver on Tuesday morning last, passed here between seven and eight o'clock this morning, both coaches loaded with passengers.

From Pajon, by this arrival, we learn that Judge Melzer, who was arrested some time since, and was released, and was re-arrested on Saturday, the 31st inst., when he gave bonds in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance on Monday, the 5th inst. The charges against him are not specified, but, according to the statement of the Rocky Mountain News, it must be a grave one.

The schedule times for the pony express, west to pass here, is at 6 P. M. on Mondays and Fridays; but until day of the usual time of passing has been, since the establishment of the telegraph office, from six to eight P. M. on Mondays and Fridays.

Statements in regard to Western Trains.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Nov. 10, 1860.

The Champion of this city, publishes a statement of the number of trains which have departed at this place for the Pacific coast, and the time of their departure. Ninety trains, composed of 1,775 wagons, carrying 2,600 men, 600 mules, 10,111 oxen, and carrying 1,500,000 pounds of freight, have passed out. This amount is double that of any previous year.

News from Havana and Mexico.

HAVANA, Nov. 9, 1860.

The steamship Isabel has arrived here with Havana dates of the 6th inst. The news is unimportant.

New Orleans, Nov. 10, 1860.

The steamship Bienville, from Havana on the 6th inst., has arrived.

Sugar was dull at 8 1/2 cents. The stock was 50,000 hogs against 40,000 hogs. The market was quiet and the crop was excellent. Molasses was quoted at 3 1/2 cents for clayed.

Exchange on London was at 12 1/2 a 13 per cent premium, and on New York 2 1/2 per cent premium.

Freights were dull.

The steamship De Solo and Philadelphia sailed for New York on the 6th inst.

The steamship Clyde had arrived at Havana with Vera Cruz dates of the 26th ultimo.

The constitution of the Republic of Cuba was proclaimed by the explosion of a mine at Guadalupe. They afterwards raised the flag.

The steamer Transatlantico, from Vera Cruz on the 10th inst., has arrived here.

The Junta government had granted an extension of the Tobacco monopoly to the 31st of December.

Foreign Minister and Senator Mata Milla of the Treasury. The members of the British legation had permanently retired from Havana, a portion of them came by the Transatlantico. The constitutionists are still before Guadalupe. The country is in a dreadful state. Miramion proposes to resign. The British, Prussian and Spanish Ministers, with Mr. J. J. Moore, are still here, and it was believed some decided step was contemplated.

The Medical Student Trouble in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 10, 1860.

H. K. Bidwell, medical student, and his companions, had their final examination at Yale University, and were in the charge of killing George S. Stafford with a dirk knife. Bidwell was killed for murder, and W. H. McCulloch was held to \$5,000 bail, and W. A. Baldwin to \$3,000, as aiders and abettors in the crime.

The Superintendent of the West Point Academy.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1860.

Major Beauregard, Captain in the Corps of Engineers, has been appointed Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy at West Point, and will relieve the military academy at West Point, and will relieve the military academy at West Point, and will relieve the military academy at West Point.

The Bank of Upper Canada, &c.

TORONTO, Nov. 10, 1860.

Thomas G. Redden, manager of the Bank of Upper Canada, left for England to-day on business connected with the bank.

C. J. Brydges, manager of the Great Western Railway, leaves for England on Monday on railway matters.

The Schooner G. D. Shannon Ashore.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 10, 1860.

The schooner G. D. Shannon, Capt. Rowe, from Boston to Philadelphia, in ballast, came ashore this morning at three o'clock, north of Swan Island. No lives lost.

Disasters on the Lakes.

OSHTIHO, O. W., Nov. 10, 1860.

Six schooners viz—The Ashland, Great Western, Brainerd, Gem and two others were driven ashore here during the gale last night. No lives were lost.